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Dr. Reeves was one of the founders of the American Public Health Association, and its president in 1885. In 1867, he issued a call for the organisation of the State Medical Society of West Virginia, whose first secretary he was, and in 1881 its president. He was a member of the Executive Committee for West Virginia of the International Medical Congress, held at Philadelphia, in 1876. In 1882, he was elected a member of the Judicial Council, and in 1895, a trustee of the American Medical Association and a member of the Association of American Physicians. He was one of the vice-presidents of the section of Public and International Hygiene of the International Medical Congress, held at Washington in 1887; vice-president of the American Microscopical Society in 1886; a member of the Advisory Council of the Pan-American Medical Congress, held at Washington in 1893. He was employed by the State Board of Health of Tennessee to make sanitary inspections of the State's defences against yellow fever during the Jacksonville epidemic of 1888.

In addition to numerous journal articles, Dr. Reeves was the author of *A Practical Treatise on Enteric Fever*, and *A Manual of Medical Microscopy for Students, Physicians and Surgeons*.

W. H. S.

PROFESSOR GUSTAVE GUTTENBERG.

Born May 10, 1843, died June 29, 1896.

By MAGNUS PFLAUM.

Science requires three classes of labor; there must be gathering by investigators, arranging and understanding by philosophers and spreading by teachers; and it would be difficult to determine which of the three achieves the greatest good for human progress and civilisation. Professor Guttenberg belonged to the last class, and by nature and training he was unusually well-fitted for his duties.



PROFESSOR GUSTAVE GUTTENBERG.

From what is known of his early life, it is not certain that he intended to become a teacher. After finishing his education at Vienna, Austria, with a degree of Ph. D., he became the art correspondent at Paris and London of a Vienna newspaper. He came to this country and spent almost five years traveling in the pursuit of his favorite study, mineralogy, and gathering specimens *in loco*. After two years of journalism at Wheeling, W. Va., he became a teacher of languages and science, in 1879, at Erie, Pa., and in 1889 entered upon his useful career as teacher of biology at the Pittsburg Central High School, since which time scientific studies received his sole attention. His success in teaching science was as remarkable as his erudition. He had the true teacher's quality of imparting and arousing enthusiasm in his pupils, and by consummate patience, tact and judgment could smooth the roughest road and make the study of nature a pleasant task. As a result he was adored by those he instructed.

He had a kind and generous heart and was unselfish and self-sacrificing. Although one of the busiest of men, an appeal to him for aid in any scientific work, as an opinion, advice, assistance to an individual, or a paper, a lecture, or any service for a society, received the kindest response. This promise was sacred and its performance was of a thoroughness as delightful as it was instructive to the recipients of his favors.

He was a voracious student and what he learned he remembered, and there was no limit to his studies excepting time and his physical endurance. Those who enjoyed his acquaintance were amazed and surprised at the scope and accuracy of his almost encyclopedic information, and had continual evidence of his singular love of knowledge and his familiarity with the whole range of natural science.

With a devotion to study and the most conscientious performance of duties he combined a purity of soul and nobility of character as befitted a student of nature. He was one of the High-Priests. And withal he was as gentle and modest as a maiden and cared least for public praise or approbation.

He lived a life of duty nobly performed. His last work was the installation and opening of the museum of the Carnegie Library for the inauguration of the building, November 5, 1895. Although the means and the time given him were wholly inadequate, he fully and creditably succeeded. But the wear and tear told heavily upon his already weakened constitution. Before the final completion of the work his health gave away, and he died the following June.

His time did not permit him to render much service to this society. He attended but one, the Washington meeting. Had his life been spared he would have given more time to microscopy. Being connected with the museum as one of the trustees, and the president of the Iron City Microscopical Society, which meets in the museum lecture-rooms, he had planned a school of microscopy free to the public. Popularisation of science was his constant aim, and his early death proved a public loss.

In him passed away one of the unknown great men.
